



Thinking/Reasoning Skill - decision making, planning, drawing conclusion, making judgment

Purpose:

CAF = Consider **A**ll **F**actors

When you have to choose or make a decision or just think about something, there are always, many factors that you have to consider. If you leave out some of these factors, your choice may seem right at the time but will later turn out to be wrong. When you are looking at other people's thinking, you can try and see what factors they have left out.

Principles:

- A. Doing a CAF is useful before choosing, deciding or planning.
- B. It is better to consider all the factors first, then pick out the ones that matter most.
- C. You may have to ask someone else to tell you whether you have left out some important factors.
- D. If you have left out an important factor your answer may seem right but will later turn out to be wrong.
- E. If you do a CAF on someone else's thinking you may be able to tell the person what has been left out.

Process Tips:

People naturally assume that they have considered all the factors, but usually their consideration is limited to the obvious ones. Turning CAF into a deliberate operation switches attention from the importance of the factors to looking around for all the factors. Clearly, it is difficult to consider all the factors, so in the teaching situation consideration can be limited to the ten most important factors (or any other number), or the lesson can be taught in terms of:

- the factors affecting oneself
- the factors affecting other people
- the factors affecting society in general.

- *This gives the lesson structure.*

"Brain Compatible? 4Check It Out!"	
— Stress = brain downshifts	— Content must have relevance for the learner
— M(memory) space = how much the learner works on at a time	— Brain pays conscious attention to only one thing at a time
— Enriched environment = increasing dendrite branching	— All learning enters through our senses/emotions